tween England, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Nether-lands, Prussia and Russia. The material articles are as follows:

ART. 2. The Grand Duchy of Lunemburg, within the limits determined by the sci annexed to the treaties of the 19th of April, 1858, under the glugaptice of Courts of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prusida and Russia, shall beneaforth form a perspetually neutral Stafe.

Is shall be bound to observe the same neutrality towards

the present creat, when the present creat, when the present creat, when the first and the preceding article, the maintenance or establishment of fortnesses upon its territory becomes without necessity as well as without object. In consequence, it is agreed by common consent that the entry of Lunemburg, considered in time past in a military point of view as a federal fortress, shall cease to be a fortified city.

City.

His Majesty the King Grand Duke reserves to himself to maintain in that city the number of troops necessary to provide in it for the maintenance of good order.

And.—

Ant. 6. The Powers signing parties to the present treaty recognize that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation.

cognize that the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation having equally produced the dissolution of the ties which united the Duchy of Limburg, collectively with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, to the said confederation, it results therefore that the relations of which mention is made in articles three, four and five of the treaty of the ISta of April, 1829, between the Grand Duchy and certain territories belonging to the Duchy of Limburg, nave ceased to exist, the said territories continuing to form the integral part of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

BISMARCK ON THE SECRET

TREATY.

Prussian Diplomatic Indictment of Napoleon

Count Bismarck, as Chancellor of the North Ger-

colar despatch to the representatives of the North

German Confederation at the Courts of neutral

tions, which were purely of a personal nature to the sphere of international negotiation, and believe it will be best to withhold the most in

teresting contribution which I could make to wards the elucidation of the matter from private

letters and conversations. The above mentione tendencies of the Freach government were first re cognizable by the external influence on Europea

politics and the attitude favorable to us whice France assumed in the German-Danish conflict

or States. high contracting parties engage to respect the princi-neutrality as stipulated by the present article, including is and remains placed under the sanction collective guarantee of the Powers signing parties to see it ready, with the exception of Beigium, which is a neutral State.

and sustained by an adequate condition of de-fensive establishments, is a thing totally different, (Hear, bear.) I cannot admit that an armed neutraitty is a proper phrase, and I regret the has referred to traity is a proper phrase, and I regret that it has fallen from the lips of the right honorable gentleman. He has referred to the propriety of our acting in combination with Russia, and I have not the small-ent objection to anything he has said which could tend to strengthen not merely the material force, but also the moral authority, by which the peaceful offices of neutrals may be discharged, involving, as they do, the hope that they may at some time or other take the form of friendly mediation. Whether the neutrality is sole, or whether it is joint, there is no jealousy entertained by us of any foreign Power. The war with Russia has left behind no trace which could for a moment precent or discourage co-operation for an honorable gentleman dweit upon the co-operation of Russia it was not in the least as objecting to anything be amirmed. It was rather because the pointed selection of that Power appeared to imply that we were not to seek or to cherish the co-operation of any other State in Europe. (Mr. Disraeli dissented). I am only giving my inference. I am giad it is incorrect.

Mr. Disraelij—I said that Russia is now the only

am only giving my inference. I am glad it is incorrect.

Mr. Disraeli—I said that Russia is now the only party to the treaty with us.

Mr. Gladstone—I should be very sorry, and probably it was not meant, to discourage our endeavoring to establish that friendly association of opinion, the policy of which all parties not entangled in the unhappy conflict feel it in the interest of general peace to be their duty to parsae. But the righ honorable gentleman, as he has just reminded me, and I have not forgotten, founded his reference to Russia upon a special argument applicable to the case. He said that cortain provinces of Prussia had been guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna; that the French guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna; that the French guarantee was ipso facto dissolved by the existing war; that the Austrian guarantee had disappeared with the war of 1836, and that England and Russia alone of the great Powers of Enrope were those in whose case the guarantee still remained applicable and binding. I am sorry to say I could not accompany the right honorable gentleman in that portion of his speech. (Hear, hear.) He appeared to proceed on a general view and doctrine of guarantee more stringent than I, for one, am able to admit, and more stringent than I know to have been admitted by the most eminent British statesmen of this century. I do not think it necessary now to inquire what is the precise position of the guarantees embodied in the treaty of Vienna. In respect to Prussia it is not necessary now to inquire how iar the guarantees could remain applicable after the German Confederation has been dissolved, after Prussia has undergone a complete metamorphosis and attained an extension of territory which itself involves the greatest changes. But, above all, I am obliged to enter my protest against the doctrine which the right honorable gentleman propounded in this portion of his speech, for he looked upon the guarantee as a powerful weapon which had been placed in our hands, and he said that by means of this guarante Mr. Disraeli-I said that Russia is now the only had an influence almost paramount for the purpose of preventing war, and to have assumed a position of authority with regard to Prussia. Does not the right honorable gentleman see what would have been the consequences of advancing such an argument: The consequence of going to Prussia and saying, "You must not go to war because we have guaranteed certain of your provinces," would obviously have been this—that if Prussia had gone to war we should have been joined in that war as belligerents. We were not prepared ("hear" from the opposition), and are not prepared to recognize that colligation. (Cacers from the simisterial sale.) We deny that it is founded on the law of Europe, and I can conceive nothing more impolitic than to refer to this Prussian gnarantee when the quotation of it would directly have involved a responsibility that we were not prepared to acknowledge and discharge. On that account we could not admit the necessity or propriety of seeking for any special relation to be established with the empire of Russia on this occasion. Notwithstanding his unhappy purase of "armed neutrality" I am sure that we should discharge the duty of neutrals, which has no variety of purpose whatever, and that we should establish such a state of things that we shall be competent to this first of neutrals, and we have done our best thus far to fulfil them. Those, indeed, are not easy duties. They are duties which the most sanguine of statesmen or the most sanguine of governments can hardly nope to fulfill in such a manner as not to give offence on one duties which the most sangular of statesment of the most of the other, and probably on both. We had that misoritane in the case of the great consider which devastated the continent of North America, but whatever care, diligence, patience and temper can do for the purpose of averting even the slightest misunderstanding, by means of an anxious discharge, according to the best of our light and knowledge, of every duty incumbent upon us, I am quite sure the country may anticipate with confidence from my noble friend who holds the seans of the Foreign Giller. As these are all subjects of importance, it may be interesting if I mention briefly what are the particular steps that have aircady known to the fundament of neatral duties. One of the most limportant of these steps is aircady known to the particular steps that have aircady the theory of the state of the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of neatral duties. One of the most limportant of these steps is aircady known to the particular steps that have aircady known to the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the control of the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of neatral duties. One of the most limportant of these steps is aircady known to the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of the steps in aircady known to the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of the excelling the provisions of cur law with the fundament of the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of the current of the purpose of extending the provisions of cur law with the fundament of the purpose of extending the provisions of current of the purpose of extending the provisions of current of the pur duties which the most sanguine of statesmen or the most sanguine of governments can hardly nope to fulfil in such a mainer as not to give offence on one side or the other, and probably on both. We had that misjoritime in the case of the yreat conflict which devastated the continent of North America, It may be that we shall have to encounter it again, but whatever care, diligence, patience and temper can do for the purpose of averting even the sligatest misjoritime duty in the particular of the purpose of a further and knowledge, of every duty incumbent upon ns. I am quite sure the country may anticipate with confidence from my noble triend who holds the seak of the Foreign Office. As these are all subjects of importance, it may be interesting if I mention briefly what are the particular steps that have already teen taken in the limitment of neutral duties. One of the most important of these steps is already known to the House—viz., the introduction, by my honored and learned friend the Atorney General, of a bill for the purpose of extending the provisions of our law with the contraction. proclamation and by the act of Parliament called the Foreign Entistment act. With respect to the supply of coal and to coaling ships we have done everything we can to place the subordinate departments of the executive government on their guard and to render them vigitant in the discharge of their duties. The officers of customs have been desired to pay the closest attention to the employment of collects, especially when the intention is entertained, or appears to be entertained, that they are to act in immediate connection with a fleet, a course of conduct which I have aiready had occesson to say would, we believe, bring them within the penal provisions of the law in the character of store ships. With respect to the building of ships their attention has been directed again to the observation of what may be going on in the different ports, so that we may never be taken by surprise with regard to an escape, surreptitiously effected, as unfortunistely happened at an early period of the American contest. With respect, again, to the export of horses, I need not do more then refer to a rumor which has gone abroad of some alleged favor having been shown in the export of horses to one country which was prevented in the other. We are enceavoring to find out whether there can have been any possible foundation for such a rumor; and up to the present time we are not aware of any foundation for it whatever. Again, it has been proposed to an English company at the present moment to lay down a cable between Dunkirk and a northern point connected. I believe, with the territory of Denmark. After consulting with the law officers of the Crown we have informed the parties that it would be, in our opinion, a breach of neutrality if they were, under the circumstances, to in introducing this unfortunate interpeliation into his speech the right honorable gentleman has compelled me to draw into a national debate recollections and considerations of party; but I am on my defence. (Hear, hear.) Does he not recollect the boasts of reduction which in the last months and weeks of his term of office, and particularly on the eve of the general election, his government lad before the people? (Hear, hear.) Did they discharge no skilled artisans in 1863? (An honorable member—'No.") Well, if that he so my colleagues have misinformed me most abominably; but this we are prepared to maintain, that in 1863 five thousand skilled artisans were discharged by the government of the right honorable gentleman, while my right honorable friend is responsible for the removal of three thousand only. (Hear, hear.) In this particular the statement of the right honorable gentleman has recolled upon himself. It is really melanchely to have to refer to these facts in a debate like the present; but, sir, come what may, I behave that the House has no option except to rely in the main, with respect to the forces of the country, upon the responsibility of the government. I do not grudge at all that we should have been challenged to the extent we have, for it will not be to our detriment, however far the examination may proceed in regard to details. It is entirely a matter of public on the is will be seen challenged to the extent we have, for it will not be to our detriment, however far the examination may proceed in regard to details. It is entirely as matter of public out this it will say, that we should, indeed, be totally unworthy to hold the places we occupy through the confidence of the sovereign and of Parliament if, for the sake of popularity, we at any time or in any circumstances knowingly weakened the power and so endangered the fame, the character and the glory of this country. Hear, hear.) By comparison with our predecessors I think we stand the test; but I admit that there is a higher standard than such

the territory of Denmark. After consulting with the law officers of the Crown we have informed the parties that it would be, in our opinion, a breach of neatrality if they were, under the circumstances, to rexecute that operation. In the same spirit of constant and close attention, with entire impartiality of purpose, and with a forgetfulness to inquire, or rather a determination not to inquire, how any given decision may bear on the interest of one side or the other, the duties of the executive government will continue to be discharged. Until the outbreak of the war, at the period to which have referred, we were aimost without any other thought than the desire of escaping from its trammels, circumscribing its sphere and keeping ourselves in readiness to intervene at any possible opportunity with a view of bringing about an accommodation.

The right homorable gentleman has referred to the publication this day week of a document termed "Project of a Treaty between France and Prussia." That was a document of a grave and serious character, and we cannot conceal from ourselves that it gave a considerable shock to public confidence. It may be said that we ought to feel incebted to those who brought it to light. (Hear, hear.) We have endeavored to take into view the whole of the circumstances before us, up to the time of which I now speak, and we have also endeavored to adopt such measures in relation to them as we think, on the whole, best calculated to establish the perfect confidence and security which are so necessary to the well being of Europe outside the sphere of this deplorable condict. We have further thought it was desirable on our part to make an appeal to Parlia. ndence and security which are so necessary to the well being of Europe outside the sphere of this depionable conflict. We have further thought it was desirable on our part to make an appeal to Parlia, ment for additional force, and we have done it on this ground. We have peace establishments in this country which are extremely expensive in relation to their magnitude, but which are not only, as we hope, in the highest efficiency, but likewise present in a great degree, and will from year to year, we hope, present in a still greater degree this peculiar feature—that they will admit of an easy and rapid expansion. (Hear, hear). Morcover, and it is important to mention it, because the occasion is one on which much may be done at a charge comparatively smail—that expansion is an expansion with in it first stage at least, is cheap compared with the ordinary and average rate of our peace establishments. Sir, I do not think it necessary to go back with the right honorable gentieman to the period that preceded the Crimean war, and for this reason the Crimean war followed a very long period of peace, counting nearly forty years. After the Crimean war the country was of opinion that the whole of our military establishments must be considerably increased. There is no analogy whatever between the condition either of our military or of the naval establishment of the country, but especially the former, between the present period and the period preceding the Crimean war. If we are to compare them with any other time we ought to compare them with the years not which preceded, but which followed, the Crimean war, since we adopted what may be termed the new footing and new scale of those establishments. Now, considering the state of things in which the estimates were submitted to Parliament, I hope it will not be thought to savour in the slightest degree of uncertainty or alarm, nor in the slightest degree of uncertainty or alarm, nor in the slightest degree of uncertainty or alarm, nor

meaning of an armed neutrality, if we ask the Honse, as we propose to ask it to-morrow, for a vote of credit for an addition to the number of men for the army, of which the House has been already informed. (Hear, hear.) But it do not hesitate to say that these votes, while in the view of the government they are not beyond the necessity of the case, are adequate to meet and suited to the necessity. And now, sir, I come to the charge which has been made by theright benorable gentleman. The right honorable gentleman puts many a question in respect to the state of our establishments, and he likewise arraigns the podey of the government. He thinks he has now reached an occasion on which he has the right, and considers it his duty, to charge us with having pursued a policy of reduction that has weakened the defensive means of the country—top-position cheers)—and that we are now compelled to retrace our steps. (Renewed cherring.) I meet the right honorable gentleman with as emphatic a contraction—(Ministerial cheers)—as the forms of Parliament will permit to the assertion on which he founds the charge. We refer with satisfaction to the reductions that have been made; we are giad that we have been able to lessen the burdens of the people—thear, hear, from below the gangway)—and we have been able to fored that reflet, because we contend, and we think we can prove, that in the midst of all that reflet and all that reduction there has been mo diminution whatever; but, on the contrary, there has been a husbanding and an increase of our real domestic available force, (Cheers.) What is the use of a system of naval defence which dots your vessels-of-war over the whole giobe, multiplying occasions of difference, of quarrel, of danger and of conflict into which Parliament finds itself hurried by the act of some subordinate agent abroad, but which would never have been accepted on the recommendation of a Cabmet, with the country? We challenge or inavide energy of the country? We challenge comparison on the part entre of our serv

Berlin, July 29, 1870.

The expectation expressed by Lord Granville and Mr. Glaistone in the Rithish Parligment that more exact information in reference to the draft treaty of Count Benedetti would be furnished by the two Powers concerned was in a preliminary manner faifilled on our side by the telegrams which I addressed to Count Bernstorf on the 27th inst. Telegraph form only enabled me to make a short statement, which I now complete in writing. The document published by the London These contains by no means the only proposition of a similar nature which has been made to us on the part of the French. Even before the banish war attempts addressed to me were made both by official and unofficial French agents to effect an aliance between France and Prussia, with the object of mutual aggrandizement. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the impossibility of such a transaction for a German Minister, whose position is dependent on his being in accord with the national feeling; its explanation is to be found in the want of acquaintance of French statesmen with the fundamental conditions of existence among other peoples. Had the agents of the Paris Cabinet been competent to observe the state of German affairs such an illusion would never have been entertained in Paris as that Prussia could permit herself to accept the aid of France in regulating German affairs. Your Excellency is, of course, as well acquainted as I am myself with the Ignorance of the French government to carry out, with the assistance of Prussia, its covetous views in reference to Belgium and the Ringe frontier, were brought to my notice even before 1862, therefore before my accession to the Ministry of Foreign Adairs, I cannot regard it as my task to transfer such commandations, which were purely of a personal nature, to the sphere of international negotiation, and it believe it will be best to withhold the most in-

reached 41,000. (Hear, hear.) I want to know how, in the face of figures such as these, the right honorable gentieman can sustain the charge he has made against her Majesty's government of naving reduced the force available for the defence of these shores, or for any great European purposes. (Hear, hear.) The right honorable gentleman says he would like to hear of a large Channel feet; and, sir, we have such a feet, the particulars of which the right honorable gentleman shall have if he wisnes; for it is not the business of the excentive to withold information which Parliament desires, though it is the duty of Parliament to inquire as to the reasons for asking such information. (Hear.) The right honorable gentleman asks about the forts, on which he says £13,000,000 have been spent, but which he hears are unarmed; the right honorable gentleman is certainly wrong as to his feures.

in introducing this unfortunate interpoliation into his speech the right honorable gentleman has com-pelled me to draw into a national debate recolled

BELGIUM.

The British Guarantee Trenties of 1831.

The British Guarantee Trenties of 1831, 1839 and 1867.

A British Parliamentary paper gives the treaties which constitute England's obligation to watch over the independence and neutra'ny of Beiginm and Luxemburg. The most important is the treaty of 16th November, 1831.

The treaty signed at London, April 19, 1839, in the twenty-four articles annexed to and forming part of it, repeats in effect the treaty of 1831. The only changes made are in the dates, the amount of Netherlands' public debt allotted to Beigium and the omission of article 14, also relating to the financial part of the arrangement. The guarantee by the five Powers remains intrinsically the same, the operating words to this effect being:—

In 1831:—

Art. 25. The Courts of Great Britain, Austria, France, Pruesia and Russia guarantee to his Majeaty the King of the Beigians the execution of all the preceding articles.

Art. 25. In consequence of the stipulations of the present irenty there shall be peace and friendship between their Majeaties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the King of the Pruesia and subjects, forever.

In 1839:—

Article 1. Her Majesty the King of the Beigians on the other part, their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, forever.

Article 1. Her Majesty the King of Prussia and king of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his Majesty the King of the String of the Russias and his Majesty the King of the String of the String of the Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of the String of the Stri

politics and the attitude favorable to us which France assumed in the German-Danish conflict. The subsequent bad feeling which France displayed towards is in reference to the trenty of Gastlen was attributable to the apprenension lest a durable strengthening of the Prusso-Austrian alliance should deprive the Faris Cabinet of the Irules of this its attande. France before 1865 reckoned upon the outbreak of war between us and Austria and again withingly made approaches to us as soon as our relations with Vienna began to be unfriendly.

Before the outbreak of the Austrian war proposais were made to me, partly through relatives of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and partly by confidential agents, which eath time had for their robjects smaller or larger transactions for the purpose of effecting mutual aggrantizement. At one time the negotiations were about Luxemburg or about the frontier of 1814, with Landau and Saarlouis; at another about larger objects, from which the French Swiss cantons and the question where the linguistic boundaries of Piedmont were to be drawn were not excluded. In May, 1866, these pretensions took the form of a proposition for an offensive and defensive alliance, and the following extract of its chief leatures is in my possession:—

1. En cas de Congres, poursuivre d'accord la cession de la venetie a l'alance of Panenzion des Daches a la Frusse. 2. Si

tract of its chief features is in my possession:

1. En cas de Congres, poursuivre d'accord la cession de la Venetie a l'italie et l'annexion des Duches a la Frusse. 2. Si le Congres n'anoutit pas ailance offensive et defensive. (3), le Roi de Frusse conneneuera ies houtities dans les dit jours de la separation du Congres. 4. Si le Congres ne se reunit pas, le Frusse attaquera dans 30 jours apresi a signavare du present traite. 5. L'Empereur des Francais declarera la guerre a l'Autriche, des que les houtilites seront commences entre l'Autriche et la Prusse en 30 jours, 30,000. 6. On ne fera pas de pais separee avec l'Autriche. 7. La paix se fera seus les conditions surantes; la Venetie a l'Italie, a la Frusse et se territoires Allemans et-dessous (7 a 8 millions d'apres an chotz plus, la reforme federale dans le sens Prussien; pour la France, le territoire entre Mosellee alhin, sans Colletne ni Mayenne comprenant 50,000 ames Ritin, sans Colletne ni Mayenne comprenant 50,000 ames House, la Raviere, rive gauche du Rhin, Sukendient, Hombourg, Darmstad, 215,000 ames. 8. Convention militaire et maritime cuire la France et la France et la france la signature. 3, (Adhesion du Not d'Itale).

The strength of the army with which the Em-

The strength of the army with which the Em-The strength of the army with which the Emperor, in accordance with article five, would assist us was in written explanations placed at 300,000 men—the number of soils comprised in the aggrandizement which France sought for 1,800,000 soils, according to French calculations, which, however, did not agree with the actual statistics. Every one

such samulameous rowards hally with whom she quentily towarus Prussia and Haly.

In June, 1886, after we had relected the above scuences of alliance, notwithstanding several amost threatening warnings to accept it, the French government began to calculate out the Austrians being victorious over us, and upon our making a bid for French assistance, after the eventuality of our defeat, to pave the way for which, diplomatically, French approach and upon our making a bid for French assistance, after the eventuality of our defeat, to pave the way for which, diplomatically, French approach and a proposed mater, would have had the effect of causing our three months' although a single and the effect of causing our three months' although a single and the effect of causing our three months' although a single and the effect of causing our three months' although a single and the effect of causing our three months' although a single and the effect of causing our three months' although a single and a singl

closing passage, placing it in brackets, after I had remarked that it presupposed the interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany, which I, even in private documents, could not allow. Of his own accord he made an unimportant marginal correction in article two, in my presence. On the 24th inst. I informed Lord A. Loftus verbally of the 6x-sience of the document in question, and on his expressing doubts invited him to a personal inspection of the same. On the 7th of this month he took note of it and convinced himself that it was in the handwriting of his former French colleague. If the imperial Cabinet now repudiates attempts for which it has sought since 1884, both by promises and threats, to obtain our co-operation, this is easily to be explained in presence of the political situation.

Your Excellency will please read this document to M. —, and hand him a copy.

BISMARCK.

MISCELLANEOUS MAIL ITEMS.

By the steamship City of Brussels, at this port yesterday, we have the following interesting news items from Europe, dated to the 5th of August, apart

from our reports in alstory of the war:—
The Royal Commission for the Maritime and Piscicultural Exhibition at Napies fixed the 1st Decem-

per as the date for the opening.

According to the circular of Messrs, Aries Dufon & Co., of Lyons, France, the outbreak of war, as "lamentable as unexpected," has nearly stopped all transactions in the slik markets of that city. Large orders of goods for Germany and Paris were withdrawn; but, on the other hand, in consequence of the suspension of work in the silk manufacture of Khenish Prussia and of many districts of Switzer

land, some important purchases have been made for English and Russian consumption at reductions. The French naval training ship Jean Bart had arrived in the roadstead of Cherbourg. The pupils were immediately transferred to the active squad-

ron as aspirants for honor.

The journals of Mulhausen announce the death of M. Daniel Dollfus, brother of the manufacturer of the same name, and well known in the scientific

world as a learned geologist.

The New Free Frees of Vienna states that the King of Wartemberg wished the National Eank of Austria to take charge of his royal private treasure, but that he met with a refusal.

The Prince Royal of Hanover, Ernest Augustus, offered his services to Denmark and received a commission as officer in the Danish navy. The Journal du Havre makes the following re

marks:marks:—
The Paris Univers declares that since we leave Rome the Almighty will abundon us. That journal doubtless forgets that Prussia is Protestant, and that the God of the Catholies would act with meonecivable levity if, for such a trille as Rome, he was to range himself on the side of heretics. Only men, and those of limited intelligence, throw themselves into the water to avoid a few drops of range.

M. Fourneir, representative of France at Stock holm, who was in Paris on leave of absence, has received orders to return to his post.

General Abelen, Swedish Minister of War, who was taking sea baths at Stromstadt, was recalled. Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio in Paris, visited the Empress Eugenie at St. Cloud. The tranquility of the French capital "was never

more complete" than on August 3.

Duke Adolphus of Nassau, instead of joining the Prussian army, as stated, arrived at his chateau at

Hohenburg, in the mountains of Bavaria. A crab, says a London journal, has been caught in Yokahama Eay, Japan, which weighed about forty

pounds, had legs over five feet in length, and its mouth contained two large teeth. When in the water its strength was such that it could have quite overpowered a man. Count de Rayneval, French Minister at Dresden, has arrived in France.

The Paris Univers announces that Cardinal Bonaparte signified to the Emperor a desire to watch over

the Prince Imperial and be attached to his person as chapiain. We find the following in the Paris Temps of

We find the following in the Paris Temps of August 2:—

We mentioned yesterday the forced prolongation of bills failing due in Germany as very likely to be carried out. This henceforth is an accomplished fact. As the tribunats retused to proceed against debtors, prevented by the uncontrollable circumstances of the war from meeting their engagements, the governments found it easier to legitimatize the situation. Something analogous occurred in France for the first time in 1830 and afterwards in 1848, But here in France we have every reason to believe the general soundness of our financial position, and the good and sensible understanding that exists between commercial men and the bank will make it unnecessary to have recourse to such an abnormal expedient.

Prince George Bibesco, who made the campaign of Mexico with the staff of General Douay, resumed his service with the same commander.

The latest intelligence brought by the Eastern mail from the Danubian Principalities represents the sympathies of the Roumain populations in favor of Prance as deep and unanimous. "Neither the Mol-davians nor the Wailachians," observes the Paris Constitutionnel, "have forgotten the debt of gratitude they owe to the Emperor, and the whole country puts up ardent prayers for the success of the French armies."

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Pere Hyncinthe's Opinion of the Dogma Pius the Ninth on the Result.

From Galignani's Messenger, August 3.]
Father Hyacinthe has published a long letter, in which he examines the question as to whether Catholics are bound to accept the doctrine of infallibility. He decides in the negative; first, because, for an Ecumenical Council to have any veritable authority it must be perfectly free, and in his opinion the present one has not been so, as is proved by the repeated protests of so many hinstrions bishops; and next he remarks that the representative character of the assembly will not be admitted by the Church at large, as he asserts that the bishops, who are the witnesses of the faith, are limited beforehand by that very character, and can only exercise their functions on trains which have always and everywhere been acknowledged. If, therefore, they exceed the powers confided to them the Church cannot recognize the arbitrary work accomplished, and the Council will remain without authority. He therefore infers that at this moment a greater danger exists of a schism than has ever before existed. He then adds:—

New Jerusalem?

The Pope, tately talking with a diplomatist on the subject of the situation in which he is placed by the retreat of the French troops, expressed himself in nearly the following words:—

Que soulce your? We should have to get up another Mentans or to recommend ourselves to the forbearance of the Italian troops. As to the former we must gire up all idea of such a course, as a third French intervention would then be necessary, and that is at present impossible. We must therefore rely upon God, and see if we cannot come to an under standing with Italy.

OBTAINING GOODS BY A BOGUS CHECK. On Saturday last a man, giving his name as Solo-

non Weiner, called at the store of W. H. & L. C. Thorne & Co., of 58 White street, and, after inspect-Thorne & Co., of 58 White street, and, after inspecting a variety of goods, ordered a quantity of hose, valued at \$143 55, handkerchiefs to the value of fifty-nine dollars, and shirts and drawers to the value of \$191. These goods were to be sent to Weiner's place of business, at No. 3 Chambers street, when, on receipt, the money was to be paid for them. Thorne & Co.'s cierk took the goods, with a receipted bill for the amount, and Weiner promptly signed a check on the Bull's Head Bank for \$394 57. Another cierk of Thorne & Co.'s was sent to the Bull's Head Bank to get the check cashed; but, on presenting it, was informed that Weiner had no account there. Subsequently the goods were traced to \$7 Liberty street and recovered. Weiner was yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Koch, and committed for trisi, He said he was twenty-nine years of age. a native of Germany, and not guilty.

ALASKA.

A Special Treasury Agent on Alaska Territory-What He has to Say Regarding Our New Possession.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1870.

OUNALASKA, A. T., 1870. Colonel FRANK N. WICKER, Special Agent Treasury

SIR-In my monthly reports to you many subjects were treated upon in the supposition that I should be able to forward them to you without delay. As those portions have now lost whatever of interest they possessed at the time of writing. I propose, in the foregoing paper, to insert only the more impor-

All reports on the Aleutian Islands that have fallen under my observation were mainly noticeable for their exaggerations and misstatements of facts. I noticed in my October report a writer who set the population of the Aleutian Islands as high as 6,000 souls. Captain Petronski, a former Officer of Cus toms in the Territory, exaggerates more and puts it at 10,000, and still diac at 4,000. Now, the Alcuttan islands proper, including Kodiac, the neighboring islands, the Aliaska peniusula, and the islands of St. Paul and St. George do not, all combined, possess a population of quite 4,500.

The language spoken by the Alcutes is not, as is generally supposed, the same throughout all the islands; there are four distinct dialogts. First is the Kodiac dialect, which is remarkable for its correspondence to the northern Indian language, and liffers much from the second. The Fox Island diaas a superior or noble dialect. The former Oreek of this dialect, and translated into it several books of the New Testament. It is spoken in the Fox Islands, the Shonmaginski Islands, the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and by the natives of Billkorsky, on the peninsula. This dialect has many words in common, but differs materially from the third, which is a coarser sounding dialect, and of islands of that name, two of which are not in-habited—Atka and Amelia. The Rat islands are not inhabited, but serve as hunting places for the Andrenoffski natives. The fourth and last is the Birinte dia. lect, spoken in the Blijnie Islands, only two of which are inhabited-Atton and Aggaton. This dialect is not understood by the natives of other islands.

The present condition of the Alente is far above that of the Indian. Coming, as they lately do, from under the iron rule of the Russians, they are an obe dient and service race of people, but at the same time very devout. The smallest settlement has its house of worship. They are of a mild and inoffensive character and strictly honest, but morality among them is very low; sons have been known to cohabit with mothers and brothers with sisters. Drunkenness, too, is common. They make a kind of liquor which they call "quass" from flour, water and sugar, and get beastly intoxicated upon it. A few of the natives can read and write the Russian language, and all can speak it sufficiently to make themselves understood.

language, and all can speak it satisfacently to make themseives understood.

While the Aleutes are not wanting in courage their exploits in the "baydarka," skin cance (the proof generally cited by writers), are no criterion. They have been accustomed to these boats from their earliest childhood, and consequently manage them with the utmost dexterity. They are too, the best life boats in the word; when ready for sea not a drop of water can enter them. They never make long voyages except in company—that is, with two or more "baydarkas," and in company—that is, with two or more "baydarkas," and in comparatively calm weather. Indeed, they may be said never to rask anything; lata acc. In building their notes the natives life down below the surface of the ground for several feet, using the durt and sods taken out to construct the waits above ground, which are generally from two to three fact high. The roofs are thatched with straw. The buildings are at first divided into two rooms, new rooms being added as the lamily increases, or as sens and daugaters marry. Three or four families of the courty of house, cohe room is left in its propagates and house, one room is left in its propagates and the sense of the courty of the color of the color

smith pronounced it superior to duaga coal, with which he had before been supplied. The coal of Atka is, from a description given me by the parties who have seen and examined it, evidently of the brown or lignite variety. Of the coal of Amehitka I saw nothing further than of its existence in quan-The above information concerning Zegalda coal

The above information concerning Zegalda coal induced me, the 24th of February last, to start for that island. As the natives will never make a long voyage by single "baydarka," I was compelled to hire four natives and two "baydarkas" to make the trip. I was delayed many days by storms. The voyage in summer could easily be made in five days, it took me fourteen. While the main object of this journey was to secure specimens from and to make an examination of the coal bed, I also made it a point of noting down everything of interest that fell under my observation. The instory of each day, while it would serve to give you a correct idea of travel by "baydarka," would take up more space than its importance will allow. The storms, delays and dangers experienced on this trip have taught the lesson that while for purposes of discovery no better mode of travel can be devised, winter is not the season to launch such crafts for a long voyage. In ooth going and returning I was compelled to go around the northern shores of Akoutan, instead of the shorter and more usual route to the south of that island. I thus avoided the narrowest part of the Akoutan passage, where the water was running with speck force, and was in such a turbulent state.

In ooth going and returning I was compelled to go around the northern shores of Akoutan, instead of the shorter and more usual route to the south of the shorter and more usual route to the south of the shorter and more usual route to the south of the shorter and more usual route to the south of the shorter and more usual route to the south of the shorter and was in such a turbulent state, as to render the crossing dangerous in such frail beats. On our return a tidal wave overtook us in this passage, and it required all the skill of the matives to prevent accident. The rush of waters through the narrowest of these passages is something fearful; the roar can be heard for miles.

The island of Akoutan has no permanent settlement, a few buts only being scattered over it, which the universified to imagine a more barren and wilder spot than seen by me while sailing along the northwestern coast of that island. Near the shore, surrounded by snow-covered hills, rises a mountain, with sides as black as ink, and with an immense pillar of smoke rolling from its summit. Below, and nearer the sea, at the foot of a high hill, is a smaller and extinct voicano, with symmetrical sides, whose summit cannot be over one hundred and fitty feet above the level of the sea. From its base la cape makes out into Behring sea, This cape is formed of solid rock, with perpendicular sides, which rise about sixty feet. Over this cape, over the sides of the surrounding hills and along the shores lie the blackened remains of this small free mountain. The cape has a particularly wild and desolate appearance, with its awa-crowned creat and sea-worn caverns. Believing the cape to be nameless, I christened it Vuican. The small extinct voicano was formed in the year 1648. In that year the inhabitants of Ounalaska heard heavy reports, and at first supposed a vessel to be outside in distress, but icarned the true state of affairs when at night the grare of the cruption could be distinctly seen. Along the shortes, and scherch, its population of about fa

a degree as to warrant the belief that it is of any value whatever. a degree as to warrant the belief that it is of any value whatever.

In giving the list of fors in my former reports I represented them as purchased exclusively from the natives of this island; such, however, I have since learned, is not the case. The natives of Ounmak, Ahoren and the two small islands of Avoutanick and Zegalda also dispose of their furs here. The total number of skins purchased by the traders of this place during the first five months of the year 1870 were 182 sea otter, 206 red fox, 132 cross fox, 38 black fox and 42 fur seal. The sea otter are nearly all killed during the summer months; four hundred skins of this animal will be sold by the natives of the above islands in the remaining seven months of the year between 500 and 600. The fur seal are killed during the months of November and December, and the fox during the winter. Not over 500 fur seal skins are yearly secured in the island named.

Since the transfer of this territory to the United States government nothing has been attempted for the amelioration of this people—the Aleutes. It cannot certainly be the intention of Congress to leave them in their present half-civilized state. At a very small expense to the government they might be brought to a much higher degree of civilization, and ultimately would make good citizens. Were Congress to appropriate \$30,000 for the first year and \$10,000 per annum for four succeeding years, to be expended in establishing schools in their principal villages throughout these islands, I am satisfied that at the end of five years such schools would be self-sustaining.

The natives are industrious, and so long as the

at the end of two years such schools would be self-sustaining.

The natives are industrious, and so long as the fur-bearing animals are protected they will never become a burden to the government. Indeed, the high price now paid for furs by the American traders not only places the Aleule above want, but gives him a degree of influence not obtained by the majority of the working classes of the States. Respectfully submitted.

FRANK M. BROWN, Assistant Special Agent.

HAVE WE ANY DETECTIVES?

How the Police are Appointed and Prome

tions Made. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The murderer of Nathan is yet at large. "The detectives, directed by the energetic Jourdan and sly Kelso, are working up the case, but as yet have found no clue." What visions of housebreaking, midnight murder, billies, muffled sledges, bludgeons and dark lanterns the foregoing suggests. With what vividness the illustratio of Poe, the exploits of Jonathan Wild and the adventures of Vidocq are recalled. Vidocq, with his wonderful talent for disguise, his woifish though intelligent pursuit, his love for his professihis courage and prolific display of expedients in time of need, naturally suggests the question Have we any detectives? Past and recent unpunished crimes answer no! Our city government is "as perfect as the mind of man can make it," but it is free, and therefore more liable to abuse than "strong" governments. The demagogue who by reason of his loud talk and murderous propensities "bosses" a crowd of our dangerous classes, receiving as the quid pro quo an office the duties of which he is unable to perform, is not the least of our abuses. The means that places an ignorant and corrupt demagogue in a posttion that ought to be filled by an able and respectable man is used to procure an appointment on the police. It is the same with regard to promotion. The Police Commissioners do not select the best men from the numerous applicants, but appoint those who are recommended by the said commissioners' most useful or most powerful constituents. The commissioners know nothing about their appointees' moral character; but the captain of the precinct in which the ap-

Hans "Push" had five breaking charges in one month; was, as a fast resort, transferred to Captain Petty; Petty gave him up; was transferred to an uptown precinct; had a charge every week; his political iriends always saved him. He then applied for ward detective; was opposed by his captain and Superintendent Kennedy, on the grounds that he lacked intelligence and industry, and was unfit to be even a common policeman. Notwithstanding all this he was appointed detective. This system is the cause of the demoralization which Jourdan and his fifty monchards will never remedy. This is why any crime requiring ingenuity, and in which murder prevents compromise and compounding, always remains a mystery.

JOSEPH O'CARROLL.

late Twenty-first ward police.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Morris Phillips, of the Home Journal, is spending

the hot weeks at Montreal, having gone by way of Saratoga, Niagara and the lakes. He returns next month, after a visit to West Point.

J. S. Hallock, of New Hartford, Conn., has disposed of his place to Clara Louise Kellogg, who designs to remove the present dwelling and erect a beautiful summer residence upon the site, in preference to The new purchase has been named "Brookside," and will hereafter be known by that charming title. The native beauty of the spot, combined with an exquisite view and beautiful streams, makes in all a peculiar fitness for the purpose she will devote it to.

Among the late arrivals at Long Branch are: - Miss Ida Lewis, Newport; Mrs. General Snead and Mrs. General Noble; Mr. and Mrs. S. Moss, Montreal; Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. J. A. Byrnes, New York; Miss Young, Ohlo: Miss Katte Lyons, New Jersey: Miss Olvany, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cozzens, West Point; Mrs. E. Kelley, Mrs. H. Doolittle, Mrs.

Olvany, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cozzens, West Point; Mrs. E. Keiley, Mrs. H. Doolittie, Mrs. W. M. Moss, J. W. Sedgwick and wile, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Studwell, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Weber, Miss A. E. Vreeland, Miss M. C. Rapp, Miss Katie Van Wagener, Miss Tobey and Mrs. C. S. Bogart, New York; Miss Ella Stockton, Miss Carrie Bullock, Miss Katie Runk and Miss Emma Snarpe, Marcus L. Ward, ex-Governor of New Jersey, and J. W. Ricard, Mayor of Newark.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, is spending a few days at Newport.

At Cape May we find Mr. and Mrs. L. Harwood, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chamberlin, of New York, The following toilets were the leatures at a recent event at the Union Hotel, Saratoga:—Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of New York was attired in a rich pearl-colored silk, full court train, cut in points and bound with cherry satin: the front of the skirt was elaborately trimmed with pipings of pearl satin and cherry velvet; low corsage and short sleeves; rich lace snawl and full set of rare diamonds. Mrs. J. B. Jones, of New York, was dressed in a pink silk, train akirt, overdress and overskirt of Valenciennes; low corsage and short sleeves of the Pink silk and high corsage and short sleeves of the Valenciennes; low corsage and short sleeves of the Valenciennes; low corsage and short sleeves of the Valenciennes; low corsage and white strippes; very rich coral set, neck lace, earrings and pin. Miss Hilton, of New York, was dressed in bine strippes; very rich coral set, neck lace, earrings and pin. Miss Hilton, of New York, was dressed in bine slik, full train, having one deep founce headed with a pleating of the slik; "shoo fly" overskirt trimmed with a pleating of the slik; "shoo fly" overskirt trimmed with a ravelled ruche; heart shaped corsage; Marlo Louise sleeves; the corsage and sleeves the same stiple as her sister, trimmed with ruches of ravelled silk; neavy gold set—pin, earrings and necklace.

From Cape May we learn that on Thursday evening as social nop was given at Congress, Hali. There were no elab